## PFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR SPECIAL ALBANY DESPATCH.

Reposed of—The Insurance Bill—Richard Cobden in the tuembly—The Tan Bill Passed the Senate, &c.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

Report of the Minority of the Select Committee on the Assembly bill in relation to proposed changes in the Municipal government of the city of New York.

Mr. Matner, from the select committee to which was referred the bill entitled "an act to define and prescribe certain powers, duties, terms of offices, and emoluments of the departments of the municipal government of the Corporation of the city of New York," submits the following

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REPORT:

R is seldom that a legislative body is called upon to consider a nublic measure in which the elements of injustice so greatly predominate, and the mitigating circumstances are so few, as in the bill under consideration.

It purports to be "An act to define and prescribe certain powers, dulies, terms of offices, and emoluments of the departments of the municipal government of the Corporation of the city of New York." But it is, is reality, an act to take violent possession of the municipal government of that city, to trample upon the rights and privileges of its people, and to make a mockery of its charter, created in conformity with the constitution, ratified by the votes of the people, and confirmed with all the sanctity of law.

This bill contains a violation of vested rights in every section, an outrage upon justice in every line. It strikes a deadly and insidious blow at the vital principle of a free representative government. It takes from the people of the city their just prerogative, and confers it upon a central, irresponsible power in the State.

What legally constituted body in the city of New York has required this legislation at our hands? What portion of that independent community have expressed a willingness to be thus shorn of their rights? Does any such expression of sentiment appear on the files of this House?

No popular approval of this measure has appeared here or eisewhere. That great community not only do not desire this desceration of their rights and privileges, but they have distinctly declared, through the proper channels of authority, their indignation at the proposed outrage; and, unless the undersigned greatly misunderstands the temper of that people, their emphasic disent will be heard in tones that must command the attention of the Legislature.

Oppression is ever the precursor and incentive to revoluti

fine the Senate as unjust, oppressive and in violation of the principles of the constitution. They, therefore, sub-mit for the consideration of the Senate the following

The following is Mr. Opdyke's act to establish a new Insurance Department for the State:-

Insurance Department for the State:—

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AN INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

Section 1. There is bereby established a separate and data not department, which shall be charged with the execution of the laws herefore passed, or that may be hereinafter passed, in relation to insurance.

Sec. 2. The chief officer of said department shall be denominated the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. He shall be appromised by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of three years. He shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly. He shall employ, from time to time, the necessary clerks to discharge such duty as he shall assign them, whose compensation shall be paid to them monthly on his certificate, and upon the warrant of the Compirolier. He shall appoint one of the said clerks to be his deputy, who shall passess the powers and perform the duties attached by law to the office of principal during a vacancy in such office, and during the absence or inability of his principal. Within fifteen days from the time of notice of their appointment, respectively, the Superintendent and his deputy shall take and subscribe the cash of office preceived by the constitution, and file the same in the office of the Servetsy of State, and the said officers shall be in all respectived by the other provisions of the sixth title of chapter five of the first part of the Revised Statities, so

THE VOTE ON THE REGISTRY BILL.

THE VOTE ON THE REGISTRY BILL.

[From the Albany Sisteman, april 14.]
The Senate yesterday passed the bill to authorize a registration of the voters of the State, preceding the annual election, by the following vote:

AYES—Mesers. Ames, Boardman, Darling, Diven, Footo Balsted, Hubbell, Johnson, Laffin, Lamont, Loveland, Roston Patterson, Presser, Truman, Wethorse, W. A. Wheeler, J. A. Williams—19.

KOES—Mesers. Brandreth, Burhams, Beherty, Ety. Mather, Freat, Sechl. Soct, Sann, Smith, Spinola, O. B. WHERLEIN, John D. Wilberd—13.

Prott, Schell. Scott, Stone, Smith, Spinola, O. B. Whenley, John D. Willord—13.

This is the first bill passed this session upon which the voic of every Senator is recorded. The affirmatives include the name of every republican, and the so of Messra. Johnson and Wetmore, Americans. The negatives are every democrat and O. B. Wheeler, American. In voting in the negative, Sc antor Wheeler does not thereby record his opposition to the principles of the bill. His objections applied locertain details, and those objections he found it impossible to overcome. He stated at length the reasons which muluced him to vote in the negative. These reasons are presented in another column, and we presume are such as will be eatinfactory to his friends.

The bill passed by the Schale is much more elaborate than the bill which passed the Assembly. The amendments then to a more perfect and stringent law than was acut to the Schale. It remains to be been whether these amendments will be ascrotioned by the Assembly. If they shall need with favor there, and the hijl be signed by the Governor, we shall feel satisfied that to an great an extent as was prudent and just, the Legislature has compiled with the stipulations expressed and implied in the canvass of last fail.

The House to-day concurred in the amendments made by the sense by the following expression.

last full.

The House to-day concurred in the amendments made by the senate by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Estebeller, Riss. Soughton, Bowen, Buffugion, Pomp, Casperter, Chamberlain, S. S. Chifes, Chang, Cobe, Cobern, Cott. Collega, Colling, Grockling, Grockling, Crock, Last, Eveland, Farnum, Finking, Fuller, Godard, Grant, R. Graves, Green, Hall, Bolmes, Holl, Bubbles, Butching,

THE STATE ARSENAL IN NEW YORK CITY. Thirty thousand delians have been appropriated for the rebuilding and completion of the State Arsenal in the city of New York, under the direction of the Adjutant General,

THE ANTI-RENT DECISION.

Ballard vs. Ballard .- Motion to dismiss appeal denied

pany: Judson vs. Gray, tatter 10 per cent damager; Cook vs. Estels.

Judgments reserved and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.—Blair against Claxton, Morris against Rexford, Meffett sgainst Seckett, Williams against Frich, Denny against Smith, Hall sgainst Raylor, Bangs against Duckeffield, Ecmonistone against Hauton, Hough against Brown, McCready against Hauton, Hough against Rown, McCready against Bright, Bidwell against North Western Insurance Company.

Re argument ordered—Chaise against the Hamilton Mutual Insurance Company.

Order affirmed with costs—Bridge against Proch, Constant Cook against John R. Esteck.

Appeal dimmised with costs—Gilchrist against Wilson.

The Rome Exchange Bank against the Mctropolitan Park—This cause having been three times argued, and five Judges not concurring in any argument, the judgment is affirmed in pursuance of the statute.

THE INSPECTOR OF GAS METERS.

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We understand that the Governor has signed the bill which provides for the appointment of a State Inspector of Gas Meters. Hereafter all meters will pass under his inspection before they will be issued by the companies, and whoever may consider himself aggrieved by the quarterly state ment of the gas consumed on his premises must hold the Sate Inspector responsible, and not the companies. The effect of the bill is to relieve the companies of responsibility in this respect. A pro vaic assessment is levied on the companies to defray the expenses of the new department. One paper thinks that the act is unconstitutional. It says:—The bill to appoint an Inspector of Gas Meters passed, but it is an unconstitutional creation of an office forbidden by the organic taw. The constitution of 1846 intended that there should be no more inspectorahips, and its good reason. Governors Wright and Bouck had been worn to emacuation, mentally, if not physically, by the pressure upon them of the flour barrels, the pot and pearl schee, and the leather. In 1843, on the motion of an intelligent gentier an, then a representative from the city of New York—Mr. Haydock White—the compulsory clause of the Inspection laws was repealed, and by an outburst of popular feeting in 1846, the whole system of Inspection laws was crushed by constitutional provision. And now it is sought to reinstate this system, under the opinion that as a correct standard of weights and measures is allowed to be now provided, this inspectorahip is of that class.

City Intelligence.

Missionaries for Japan.—Dr. Alexander's church, in Fifth avenue, was quite crowded last evening, on the content of a farewell missionary measing in connection with

Missionaries for Japan.—Dr. Alexander's church, in fifth avanue, was quite crowded last evening, on the occasion of a farewell missionary meeting in connection with the departure of Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, missionaries of the Presbyterisn Board, for the purpose of establishing a mission in Japan. The preliminary exercises were conducted by Dr. Spring and Rev. Mr. Rankin. The Secretary of the American Bible Society delivered an intersiting address, giving a brief sketch of Japan and its people, and setting forth the momentous importance of this the first step towards the permanent establishment of the Protestant religion among that hither to colated country of forty million souls. Dr. Wilson followed, showing how the presence of the Bible has in all bistory ensured the prevalence of Christianity, and Dr. Spring closed the exercises with a touchingly earnest and fervent farewell to the devoted missionaries were warmly greeted by their friends, who bid them most affectionate farewell, with many hopes for their success.

Feraming at the Academy of Mrs.—The Academy was filled last evening to hear Dr. Pots. Rev. Mr. Miburn, the bilind preacher, holds forth at the same place on Saurday night, a fire broke out in the store 419 Broadway, corner of Canal street, occupied by Gawin O'Brian, as a geniemen's furnishing goods store. The alarm soon brought the firmen to the premises, and the fames were extinguished before preasing beyond the store in which it criginated. The damage on stock and fatures is estimated at about \$2,000, covered by an insurance of \$2,500 in the Reisel Issurance Company, and \$3,600 in the Montauk and Jersey Chy Insurance companies. The barber's shop in the basement, keep by Staceine & Beach, damages slightly by water. Insured for \$800 in the Reisel Issurance Company, and \$3,600 in the Beach, and proves the bid present with nown. The Fire Marshal has the matter under investigation. Fifth avenue, was quite crowded last evening, on the oc-

## POSTSCRIPT.

SANDY HOOK, April 18-4 A. M. The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, is now passing th's point, lound in ; she will be up about

## NEWS FROM VENEZUELA.

ment Troops-General Pacz in Pursuit of the Rebels-Primary Election and General

our savious from Caraccas motions the spread of a very rejurious insurrection all over the country.

Generals Sotilio and Zamora, with the sons of the former, were in arms, and the revolution had spread east from Coro.

Zamora had defeated the government troops.

General Pacz had been called into the government service by President Castro. He responded promptly, and was entrusted with the defeace of Carabobo.

CARACCAS, March 22, 1859. General Disorder and Insurrection—General Pass Again in Service—He is to Defend Carab by for the Government. I have news from every part of the country. All is in

Revolt of General Sotillo and His Sons-Evacuation of Core by Zamora-Ger eral Pass Marches Against the Insur gents—Cabinet Changes—Result of the Primary Elec-tions—The Civic Party Triumphant, and the Custro Par-

genti—Cabinet Changes—Result of the Primary Election—The Civic Party Triumphant, and the Custro Party Chaprined.

The last few days have been pregnant with events of the mest discoursging nature for the well wishers of this unfortunate country.

The insurrection of the province of Coro, brought about by the creatures of Monagas, has been followed by the revolt of Gen. Sotillo, who, with his sons, is in arms in the eastern provinces. The government has taken the mest energetic measures to quell these factions, particularly the last named, which is of a very dangerous character.

The revolutionary party, under the celebrated Zamora, have evacuated Coro without firing a single shot, and gone on their way to Valencia, where they will be met by Gen. Pacz, who has been called into active service, as you will see by the enclosed official bulletin. The force under Zamora has been variously estimated at from 500 to 1,200 men, and a few hours will doubtless bring in the news of their complete overthrow or dispersion by the government forces now concentrated in Carabobo.

Yesterday M. Rafel Arvelo, Secretary or State for the Department of State for the Interior and Justice, sent in his resignation. He was a member of the Monagas Cabinet at the time of its overthrow.

A romor is abroad to day that General Soublett has also resigned, an event that would be greatly deplored by all well wishers of the republic. His moderation, abilities and patriotism have endeared him to aff classes. During the last year his prevision has saved the countery on several occasions from anarchy, and to him entirely are we indebted for the pacific settlement of the French and English difficulty.

ral occasions from anarchy, and to nim entirely are we indebted for the pacific settlement of the French and English difficulty.

The primary election took place on Sunday last, when the civil party were triumphant, and if General Castro does not violate his solemn promises and cath, there can be no doubt of the election for the coming Presidential term of Senor Manuel F. de Tovar, in whom are united all the qualifications required for the chief magistracy. We hope Castro will take example from General Paez, who is fulfilling most religiously his promise to sustain Senor Tovar, the civil canoidate.

Many there are who think that General Castro will follow the steps of Louis Napoleon, as his party were much chagmed at their defeat on Sunday, which appears to indicate that if he is not working for himself, his party are doing what is to be presumed not without his consent.

LUIB D. CORREA.

REPLY OF GENERAL PARZ.

VALENCIA March ZI, 259—1, to 2P. M.

To the Minister of War.

From the mement in which I received your despatch, charging me to provide for the defence of this province and directing me to act with the Governor and Commander at Arms, I proceeded with pleasure to tunil the order of the supreme government; and I can assure it, through you, that everything which the circumstance cemand with be done with activity and efficacy, so as to have the honor of the defenders of the institution upon a good footing.

The whole population is entheriastic since the Governor made known the proximity of the danger; and I can assure you that if the enemy is bold enough to put their feet on the ciff of Laratoko, they will receive a speedy and terrible chardsement.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

iscinct.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION.

[Translated from the Official Sulfelm of Caraccus, of March 21, 1809—184 A. M.; for the New York Health, 1809—184 A. M.; To the New York Health, 1809—184 A. M.; March 21, 1809—184 A. M.; To the Minister of War:

To the Minister of War:

To the Minister of War:

The steamer Union has just come to anchor, with Communicer Finice and left General Corders in the city of Core. Not a single abot has been fred. Napoleon Ariesagi is a presence on board. Nours, &c.

The rebels of Coro, in their consternation at seeing the prependerance of the forces of government which open upon them in all directions, and perceiving even the more powerful voice of opinion which condemns them on all aides, go wilely about conceiving foolish plans which must result in their near and total run.

In regard to those of the East, the sons of Sciillo are rebooting 'Monagas' 'and at the same time the "Federation!" in two or three cities of the province of Barcelona. The government has just received communications from the authorities of Cumana, Maturin, and Barcelona, in which they protest invoking the revolution of March, that those rebels will be exterminated, and they have begun by conquering at Monagas the duliest of the conspiracies.

The Monaganes and the Sottines cannot combat the revolution of March, they are annihilated before the magnificence of a revolution as stamless as it is transcendental; but as there was no blood then, they wish now to sheek in touring, their barbarous patriotism with the banter of rederation. Nowithstanding, Providence, which watches over this country, desires that these wicked sens should not repay the elemency of the government, shown in various acts, with blood, and they have already commenced to fly wishout discharging their frau ledal arms on the approach of the troops of the natoral sovernment, which is resolved to employ all the energy which the circumstances demand to secure public order, and bring back to Venezuela the joys of pe

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

[Puerso Cabello (March 25) correspondence of Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Farly yesterday morning the government troops stationed at the Palito, at about an bour's ride from this place, numbering nearly four hundred men, were surprised and attacked by the revolutionary forces from Coro, order the command of Gen. Zamora and Zulo. After a few bours' fighting, during which about a dozen on each side were either killed or sounded, the government troops were dispersed, and took the read to Valencia, in order to obtain, it possible, reinforcements.

The revolutionary party, numbering about seven hundred men, retired upon Muron, a small valings about three leagues the other side of the Palito. The government forces here number about three hundred men, who are

## THE CUBAN FILIBUSTERS.

Important Article from the Official Gazette Franslated for the New York Heral's from the Gade la Havana (official organ of the government) April 10.]

Maisi, and that on the 21st of March a schooner left New York baving on board two hundred men bound to St.